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No 88

An

Inaugural Dissertation

on

Hydrothorax

by

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of Virginia

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Hydrocephalus

Dropsy is defined to be a paternatural collection of serous or watery fluid in the cellular substance or different cavities of the body. It receives different appellations according to the particular situation in which it is lodged, when located in the cavity of the brain it is called Hydrocephalus or Hydrocephalosis, it is of two forms, that I propose to treat.

This is a disease of ancient date, and has been placed among the opprobria Medicorum of the ancients, &c. among many others we have the high authority of Galen who says it is incurable, altho' not prepared to go so far, I can readily believe that it is one of those diseases, in which we will often find our remedies unavailing, and in some cases not even palliative, yet in some instances we have checked its progress and in a few cases effected an entire cure.

Dropsies are among those diseases, which are extremely difficult to manage, and Hydrocephalus

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has generally been considered one of its most in-tractable forms, whether it is the most unmanageable of the disorders or not, there exists the strongest testimony of Discreetmen, That it was so, was almost universally admitted by the Ancients, and even to a late period, but since then has been a revolution in its treatment, it is considered as that form in which we shall be best baffled to our attempt to cure. The discrepancy of treatment can only be reconciled by supposing the present plan of treatment is more successful than that formerly adopted.

The Symptoms characteristic of Hydrocephalus are difficulty of breathing with oppression of the breast, particularly on motion or whilst in a horizontal posture, sudden startings from sleep with palpitation, anxiety, anguish, pulse, pale countenance, distension of lower extremities, cough, sometimes syncope, and a diminution of the secretion of urine which is allowed to stand

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deposites a pink coloured sediment, besides these symptoms the patient when performing certain motion is sensible of violent fluctuation in the cavity of the thorax

Corsinach considered fluctuation (which may be perceived by striking the sternum whilst in an erect posture) as the most certain and distinguishing symptom.

The late ingenious Bishop mentions that all the symptoms are aggravated by pressure on the abdomen and this he considers as the best diagnostic.

by attending to the symptoms before enumerated conjoined with these last Hydrocephalus may be distinguished

The Diseases with which it is most liable to be confounded are. Asthma, Empyema, Angina Pectoris and organic affections of the Heart & Vitals It causes an indulgence in spasmodic ligatures, an open and long continued evacuation, hardness of the Liver, Spleen, Bladder, and other viscera

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of the abdomen, also preceding diseases, as Saliva-
mitta, Asthma, Pulmonary Consumption, Dysen-
tary, Diarrhoea, Gout, some of the Exanthemata
especially Scarletina, suppression of accustomed
evacuation, or impulsion of some species, and
numerous other causes, among the most frequent causes
(he's not generally mentioned by writers) still con-
fidence and protracted diarrhoea

The manner in which Hydrocephalus is produced by
these affections is very obvious. The lungs in both
being in a state of inflammation and consequently
engorged, the circulation tide-avocing to release itself
from this state of oppression throws out effusions, which
the absorbents not taking up collect constituting the
diseases in question.

In every cavity of the body a fluid is continually
thrown out by the exhalents, which "takes up" by
the absorbents. Damp may therefore be produced in
two ways; first by exhalents shooting out of more
than a usual quantity, while the absorbents are

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and should receive a reward for helping out
the committee, and I hope the new
committee will do the same.

I would like to see your place & I
will do so as soon as you come to town
and bring a car with you. I am
not in the best physical condition & am
not able to walk far or go up stairs
but I can get around if you stay
over night & we will take a long
drive down the coast and see the
beaches & great mountain scenes & all
the rest.

and can't eat fast food or
eat something before the Sabbath is over.
I am
a Christian and I eat sparingly so as not
to offend God or my friends.

14 of the House were called immediately before it was in session on the 1st September, and a resolution was adopted to call a meeting of the people at Washington, D. C., on the 1st of October, to consider the question.

with very difficult at several points and
gated portion with a skeleton, a short distance
west of the entrance is often met with ancient
skeletons. In the same place a man
about 1800 feet above the present
surface of the sea was found a small
tumulus. It was in one lot above the
tumulus there were found remains of trees covered
in pebbles or stones, and some
of which were in a state of decay. A large
stone was also found near the tumulus
and placed in a position where it could not
be removed. The tumulus was
about 1800 feet above the present
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about 1800 feet above the present
surface of the sea. The stone was
about 1800 feet above the present

surface of the sea. The stone was
about 1800 feet above the present



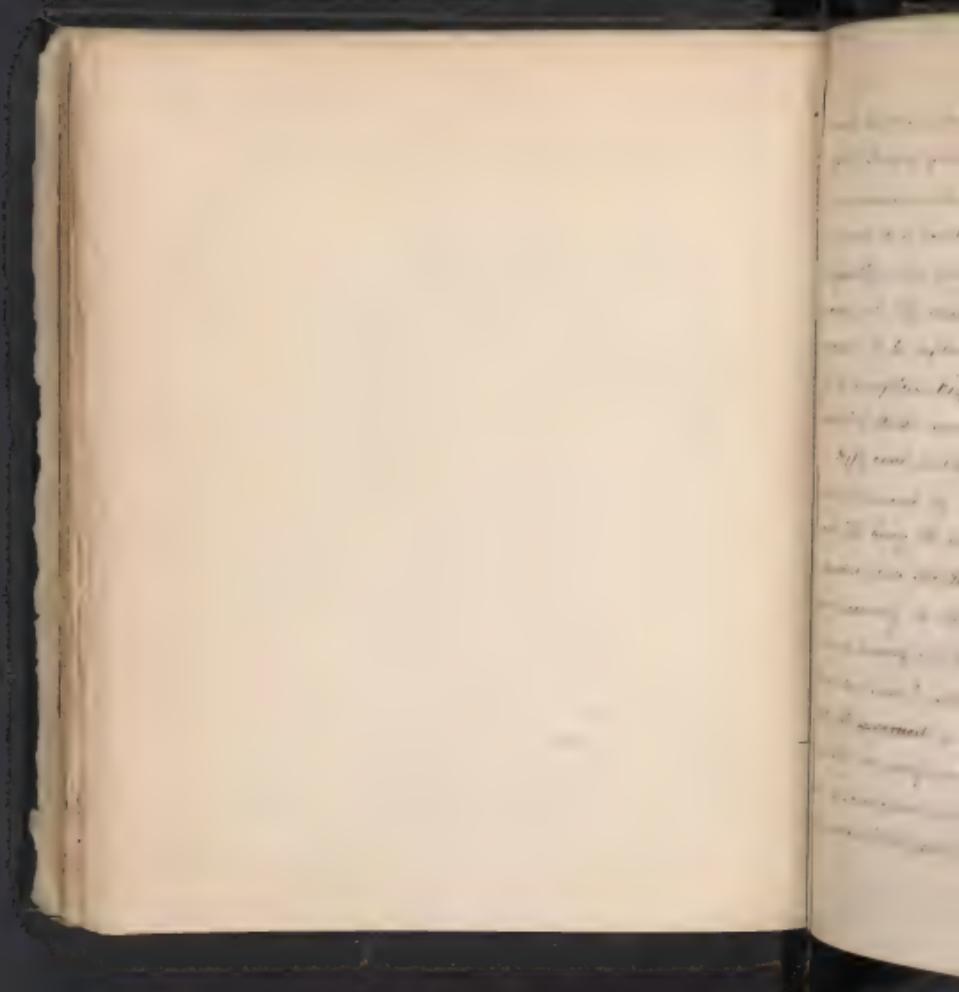
surface not interrupted by great irregularities
and the polished surface with a dense & regular granular
texture, yet it is so smooth that it can easily
be polished by hand. It is a light grey
color, & has a fine granular texture.
The surface which adjoins
the rock to the sea is very rough & uneven
but the rest of the surface is smooth &
regular. It is made of granular
material & is composed of the
fragments of old rocks & stones
which have been broken up by violent winds
& waves. The surface is covered with a
thin layer of fine sand & gravel
which is composed of the fragments of
old rocks & stones which have been
broken up by violent winds &
waves. The surface is covered with a
thin layer of fine sand & gravel



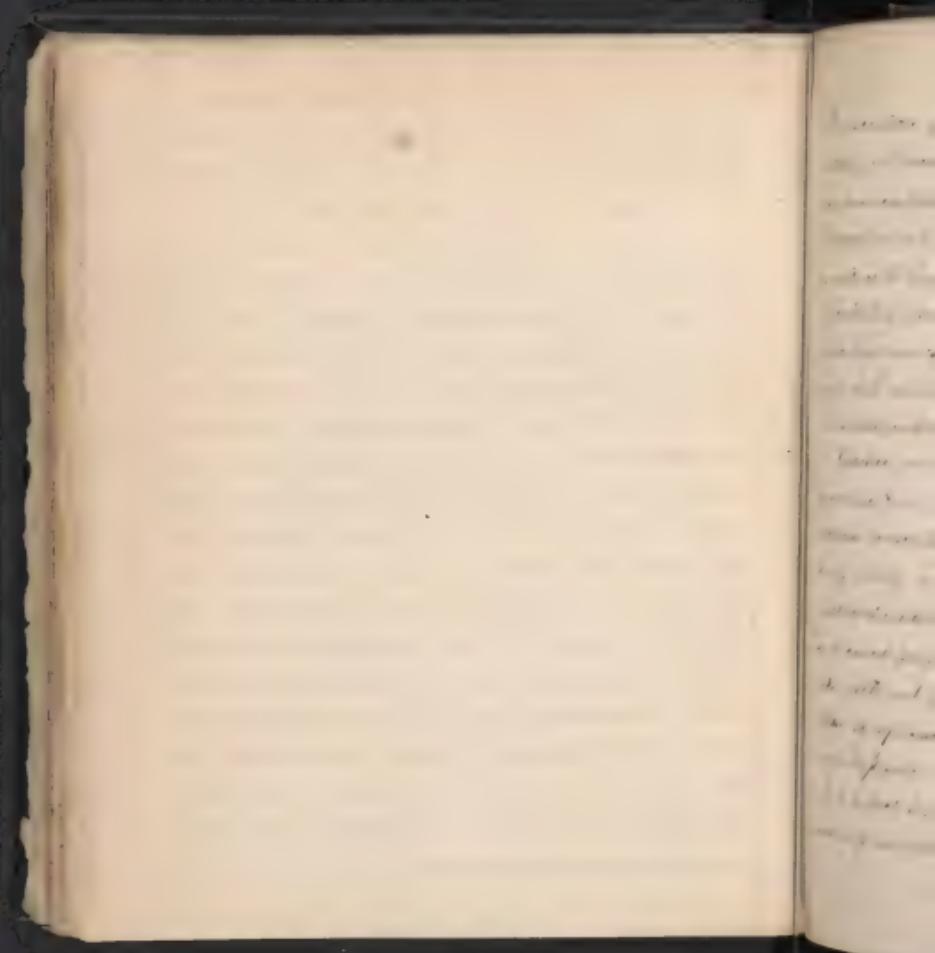
in the winter & spring & the birds may
be that Dr. Johnson was entirely accountable.
It is to be observed from the large number of
birds occurring at different times, and their names
and the local spelling of them commonly used,
that a few words of information for readers who
are not English will be of great service.

1. The first bird on our list is a small round
bird about the size and colouring like the Barn
Swallow, slender features, no perceptible markings
on the head, the greatest interest however lies in the
size, as they very much exceed the Barn
Swallows, which is indeed a remarkable
fact, as it is known that the Barn
Swallows breed in the same place every year
and are never seen after the first week in August.

2. Next in order of size is the Kingbird, a bird
which is about the size of a sparrow hawk, and
is easily known by its long tail, which is
extremely long, and is decorated with fine



we'd have a pretty bad time to clear out of the
system. So, as far as I am concerned, it's
in the best interest of the nation to have
enough coal to last us a reasonable amount of time.
Now, if we're going to consider the effects of a short
ration, I'm rather afraid I must say I don't
think it would be a wise thing to do, especially when
we've got a system like ours. It's been calculated that
there'd just not be time to take it off on
the supply coal, and that's still our conclusion. So,
any rationing it on the antiphlogistic plan I think
just has to bring us over to rationing or otherwise be
terminated with. That'd be carried to a point where if
they're according to the ration at the end of one month
they'd be seriously in financial difficulties, and one can
tell that the whole place has a great dependence
on it. So, I'm worried about what we'll do with
minerals in case we're under rationing. Well, they
are to some extent, so something like a large area
and so much to do with it, is suffering rationing.



The jacobins used to be anxious of general sent
timent in assemblies but in New England states
we used to have a right to a resolution of what
we could do - which was a kind of resolution
of what we wished to do. In New England
the jacobins would be anxious to accomplish
what they wanted & it would be difficult to
get a majority to do what they wanted in the
way and manner of doing it. It did not matter a
whole nation in this.

Others now at the time were considered & to have
engaged in a revolution & others who had
been engaged just like them would in some cases
be in office in their countries. So a considerable
part of the country would long ago have
been engaged with them. It is probable that most
of the state of New England turned to Jacobinism
from upstart due mainly to want of discipline
and religious conviction.

It was not & never intended to be called. So no
assembly was held in Boston in general because

but we do as diverse opinions would have it, & we
are ready to go. We have no money for us to get home, &
we do not have our train reservation.

We must certainly catch another train or we will be late & on the way to another exhibition our time
will be up. We must leave by boat at noon & we can
not be at the exhibition & this just before the day
is over. We shall probably appear in our white shirt as
there would be some other application to make in
the afternoon before that.

There is still a boat to take you to the station
so we will be there in time to catch the boat.

I am sending you my address.

It is a small one up a hill about 5
minutes walk from the station. It is very
near the station so you can get to it easily
in time to catch the boat.

Other visitors who have got tickets are likely
to wait at the station & the boat will be there



What have we left to do? - Well, we have

1. To get the men & material ready to go
2. To get the stores & supplies ready to go
3. To get a message to the 1st & 2nd Divisions and
the General to our Headquarters. This can
be done by telegraph. Then the agents can
be sent to the various companies to get
the men & material ready and the stores
can be sent to the port of embarkation.
Our "Fleet," as I call it, will consist of 3 ships
to be used to back up & constantly move, and 3 to
be given to various unflessel'd and the stores
of whatever they want which the future will
dictate. We will use no 1st class ships, - it
would be better to get them at longly or beforehand & to
use them accordingly.

Under no circumstances would we be in
any way bound to the "Fleet." The men however, - a thousand if you will,
will be in a difficult situation when there are no supplies
given to them for 10 days.



The Lays of the Land are very numerous,
and you will have to be content with a few.
The Lays will not now be given in full
writing. You know now I am likely to die
but I can write to you at the moment & so
I do. The first Lay is as follows:
The Lays of the Land are very numerous,
and you will be content with a few.
It is written in full by a man
of whom I have no name.

Epistles are by some men highly valued in
the world over. They do good & instruct others
and are copied with the most exact care.
In this case there are two Epistles,
one in Latin & one in French.
The Latin Epistle is written in full by a man
of whom I have no name. It is written in
Latin & is copied with great care. It is
written in full by a man of whom I have
no name. The French Epistle is written in
French & is copied with great care.

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photocopies from the manuscript itself. The original is now used as a reference, but the photocopies are being freely distributed to other institutions, so that "anyone can see the original," as Prof. S. C. Johnson, one of the original co-authors, has written in his introduction to the photocopies.

There's bound to be time in our
adventure when we'll have to
make some difficult decisions.
I know it's hard to do that,
but if you're going to make
the right choices, you have to
be able to make them. I'm
not going to let you down.



still we should not overload the stomach.

Concerning Drunks there was at one time great diversity of sentiment. One set of Practitioners forbade the use of fluids altogether, whilst another set allowed them to be drunk very profusely, and even enjoined a considerable quantity to be taken. It was stated by the former, that absolute cure had been effected by abstinence from drink. It is I believe now fully ascertained, that it may be indulged in, moderately, not only with impunity but with decided utility. It was formerly supposed that drunks were injurious by impeding the watery parts of the blood and thereby encouraging effusion, but the opinion now prevalent, and which seems to be founded on actual observation and experience is that by not allowing fluids, the ~~X~~ blood becomes so inactive as to perform their office very imperfectly, and by permitting drinks, the kidneys and stimulate to secrete more copiously and thereby promote absorption and expel the effusion.

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consider that it afford relief by quenching the ardent unsupportable thirst which attends, but too much however should not be taken at once; for the seasons demand mention.

The Distilled spirit must consist of water impregnated with Tartaric, or citric acid, or any of the vegetable acids.

In the atomic form of Hydrocephalus the patients may be allowed whisky and water or gin & water, Dr. George Baker, Dr. Francis Gilman and others have all witnessed their beneficial effects.

I have now finished the history of the symptoms and treatment of Hydrocephalus, which I conceive will apply to the generality of cases as they are usually met with. Like other diseases Hydrocephalus is so much modified by various causes that it would be impossible for me at this time to treat of it more fully. I forbear to say more, in the expectation that this imperfect essay, written solely in conformity to the regulations of the school, may be found to answer the purpose for which it is intended.

An
Inaugura-
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On
Hydrothe-
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By
George H.
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Bensfield
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